

\* \* \*," "Prescription 1000 Internal \* \* \* Most Efficient Treatment For Gleet and Gonorrhœa \* \* \* A Very Good Treatment For Bladder Troubles Frequent Urination Inflammation \* \* \*"

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 External consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, and that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of balsam of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the articles were misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and untrue and were known to be so by the shippers aforesaid, and the contents of said bottles were not able to produce, nor did any of the bottles contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing, the effects claimed for them in the printing aforesaid found upon the cartons and in the circulars accompanying the same, and said labeling, being false and untrue and fraudulent, was in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

On July 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9181. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 88 Bottles of \* \* \* Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10657. I. S. No. 13961-r. S. No. E-1560.)**

On or about June 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 88 bottles of Big G, at Troy, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 14, 1917, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Big G."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated for the reason that upon said cartons was printed in English, French, German, and Spanish certain words stating the contents to be a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas, in fact, the article did not contain and did not consist of a compound of borated goldenseal, and such statement was false and untrue, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the labeling of the article alleged and declared it to contain a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain a compound of borated goldenseal, and for the further reason that it did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the said bottle label, carton, and in the accompanying booklet, to wit, " \* \* \* A compound of Borated Goldenseal The remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs;" and further that the label on the bottle stated the contents to be a non-poisonous tonic for divers diseases therein named, including hay fever, itching conditions of the skin and

mucous membrane, etc., and that the said booklet accompanying the article contained the further allegation that it was a remedy for hay fever, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, hemorrhoids, piles, gleet, stricture, and divers other kindred and various diseases in said booklet set forth, all of which said claims for the curative powers of the said drug were false and untrue and were intended to deceive and mislead those desiring cures of any of the said diseases and to lead them to believe that the said drug would produce such effects, and that said statements as to the curative effects were willfully, wrongfully, and unlawfully used for the purpose of misleading those looking for cures for any of the diseases mentioned, and intended to mislead and deceive them to believe that the article was a cure and remedy for said diseases, all of which statements were false and untrue.

On July 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9182. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs Tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 45 Packages and 142 Boxes \* \* \* of Bliss Native Herbs Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction in the case of 45 packages. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture, product released under bond, in the other case. (F. & D. Nos. 11335, 11336. I. S. Nos. 12452-r, 8332-r. S. Nos. C-1490, C-1495.)**

On November 26 and on or about September 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 45 packages and 142 boxes, more or less, of Bliss Native Herbs Tablets, remaining unsold at Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, respectively, consigned by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., on or about August 1 and 29, 1919, respectively, alleging that the article had been transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "\* \* \* Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Autointoxication, Sick and Nervous Headache, Kidney and Liver Derangements, Loss of Appetite, Blood Impurities, etc."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloes, licorice, uva ursi, buchu, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the packages purported to contain a product known as Bliss Native Herbs, for the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, autointoxication, sick and nervous headache, kidney and liver derangements, loss of appetite, blood impurities, etc., only by reason of statements on the labels thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, said statements were false and misleading [fraudulent] in that the product had but little or no ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed therefor.

On February 4, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property in the case of the 45 packages at Columbus, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. On February 2, 1921, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., having entered an appearance as claimant in the case of the 142 boxes at Dayton, and having admitted the facts set forth in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to